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ESSENTIALS
OF
GERMAN
GRAMMAR
—
ROESSLER.

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ESSENTIALS
OF
GERMAN GRAMMAR

BY
J. E. ROESSLER,
PROFESSOR OF GERMAN IN VALPARAISO COLLEGE.



M. E. BOGARTE, Publisher,
VALPARAISO, IND.

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PREFACE.

This little volume is sent out in the hope that it may serve many a student who desires to learn German. It is my opinion that grammar study should accompany the reading exercises, so that the forms of all the words of the reading text may be thoroughly understood. While we have several excellent complete German grammars for schools and colleges, yet they necessarily contain a mass of statements and rules alternating with exercises, that make it extremely difficult for the student to get into his mind a good outline, a bird's-eye-view, of all the parts of speech.

In every branch of knowledge there are essentials which should be thoroughly learned, yes, *memorized*, by the student; and he is often puzzled to know just what those essentials are to which he should cling. This book contains a brief outline of the parts of speech, of the word-order, of case-constructions, and of the subjunctive mode; in fact, it gives those things which *every student of German should master sometime early in his course*.

It is not intended that this book should take the place of a complete German grammar, because many details had to be omitted, to keep it within the bounds of "essentials." As the parts of speech are given in regular order, an index was not considered necessary, and is not inserted.

While the outline is my own, I have received valuable hints from the excellent grammars of Whitney, Joynes and Thomas. My aim throughout has been to enable the student to *grasp* the subject more easily and thoroughly.

April 1902.

J. E. R.

ESSENTIALS OF GERMAN GRAMMAR.

1. a. German Alphabet.

German.	English.	Name.	German.	English.	Name.
A a	A a	ah	N n	N n	enn
B b	B b	bay	O o	O o	oh
C c	C c	tsay	P p	P p	pay
D d	D d	day	Q q	Q q	koo
E e	E e	a	R r	R r	err
F f	F f	eff	S s	S s	ess
G g	G g	gay	T t	T t	tay
H h	H h	hah	U u	U u	oo
I i	I i	ee	V v	V v	fow
J j	J j	yot	W w	W w	vay
K k	K k	kah	X x	X x	iks
L l	L l	ell	Y y	Y y	ipsilon
M m	M m	emm	Z z	Z z	tzet

b. Pronunciation.

VOWELS.

- a *long* = a in far.
- a *short* = a in what.
- e *long* = a in mate.
- e *short* = e in met.
- i, ie *long* = ee in feet.
- i *short* = i in fit.
- o *long* = o in note.
- o *short* = the o sounded quickly.
- u *long* = oo in pool.
- u *short* = u in pull.

MODIFIED VOWELS (Umlaute).

ä=a in care (sometimes "a" in name).

ö=e in her (also "long a" pronounced with mouth in position to say "oo.")

ü="long e" with mouth in position to say "oo."

DIPHTHONGS.

ai, ei =i in mine.

au =ou in house.

äu, eu=oi in oil.

CONSONANTS.

These are pronounced as in English with the following variations:

b final=p.

c before e, i, η, ä, ö=ts.

c before other vowels=k.

ch after a, o, u, au, is guttural.

ch after other vowels is palatal.

d final=t.

g final after a vowel = ch.

h is silent unless it begins a syllable.

j =English y.

f alone before a vowel=z.

v =f.

w =about v.

η =i.

θ =ts.

2. **Cases.** There are four cases, and their equivalents in English grammar are given approximately in the following:

1. Nominative=English nominative.
2. Genitive =English possessive, or objective with "of".
3. Dative =English "indirect object," or objective with many prepositions.
4. Accusative =English "direct object", or objective with a few prepositions.

EXAMPLES:

NOM.—This man is my friend.

Dieser Mann ist mein Freund.

GEN.—Here is the man's hat.

Hier ist des Mannes Hut.

Here is the hat of the man.

Hier ist der Hut des Mannes.

DAT.—He gave the man money.

Er gab dem Manne Geld.

He is in the room with her sister.

Er ist in dem Zimmer bei seiner Schwester.

ACC.—I see the man.

Ich sehe den Mann.

He gave a dollar for the hat.

Er gab einen Thaler für den Hut.

3. **The Article.** There are three genders in German, and they do not always correspond to those in English. The definite and indefinite articles have separate forms for each of them.

a. **THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.**

		<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
NOM.	the	der	die	das	die
GEN.	of the	des	der	des	der
DAT.	to (for) the	dem	der	dem	den
ACC.	the	den	die	das	die

b. Like the definite article are declined *dieser* this, *jener* that, *jeder* each, every, *welcher* which, *solcher* such, *mancher* many a, as follows:

N.	this	<i>dieser</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>diese</i>
G.	of this	<i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>
D.	to (for) this	<i>diesem</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>diesem</i>	<i>diesen</i>
A.	this	<i>diesen</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>diese</i>

c. The INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

NOM.	a, an	ein	eine	ein	
GEN.	of a, an	eines	einer	eines	No
DAT.	to (for) a, an	einem	einer	einem	plural.
ACC.	a, an	einen	eine	ein	

d. Like the indefinite article are declined *sein*, *no*, and all the possessive adjectives:

mein	my	dein	(thy) your	ihr	their
sein	his, its	euer	your	unser	our
ihr	her	Ihr	your		

as follows:

N.	mein	meine	mein	meine
G.	meines	meiner	meines	meiner
D.	meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen
A.	meinen	meine	mein	meine

4. The Noun.

a. COMMON NOUNS. These are divided into *strong* and *weak*, and the *strong* nouns are subdivided into three classes.

STRONG.

WEAK.

Singular.

	Fem.	M. & N.	Fem.	Mas.
N.	_____	_____	_____	_____ (e)
G.	_____	_____ (e)s	_____	_____ (e)n
D.	_____	_____ (e)	_____	_____ (e)n
A.	_____	_____	_____	_____ (e)n

Plural.

 e	.. er	_____ (e)n
N.	_____	_____	_____	_____ (e)n
G.	_____	_____ e	_____ er	_____ (e)n
D.	_____ n	_____ en	_____ ern	_____ (e)n
A.	_____	_____ e	_____ er	_____ (e)n

Note carefully the following general rules :

1. Nouns are classified according to the ending of the nominative plural.
2. All nouns in the dative plural must have *n*.
3. All *feminine* nouns remain unchanged in the singular.
4. To the 1. class of the strong declension belong dissyllabic *masc.* and *neut.* nouns ending with **el, em, en, er, chen, lein, sel,** and two *fem.* nouns, Mutter mother, and Tochter daughter.
5. To the 2. class belong *masc., fem.* and *neut.* nouns, mostly monosyllabic.
6. To the 3. class belong *mas.* and *neut.* nouns, mostly monosyllabic. *No* feminines.
7. To the weak declension belong :
 - (1) Nearly all *fem.* dissyllabic nouns.
 - (2) Most *mas.* dissyllabic nouns ending with *e*.
 - (3) Some *mas.* and *fem.* monosyllabic nouns.
 - (4) Foreign nouns with accent on last syllable.
8. The vowel (*a, o, u, or au*) in the plural is modified (umlauted) in the *first* class *sometimes*, in the *second* class *usually*, in the *third* class *always*, and in the *weak* declension *never*. If the singular has the umlaut, then it remains throughout the declension.

EXAMPLES OF NOUN DECLENSION:

STRONG—1. CLASS.

Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
der Vater father	das Fenster window	die Mutter mother
des Vaters	des Fensters	der Mutter
dem Vater	dem Fenster	der Mutter
den Vater	das Fenster	die Mutter
die Väter fathers	Fenster windows	Mütter mothers
der Väter	Fenster	Mütter
den Vätern	Fenstern	Mütter
die Väter	Fenster	Mütter

STRONG—2. CLASS.

Masc.		Neut.		Fem.
der Sohn	son	das Jahr	year	die Hand
des Sohnes		des Jahres		der Hand
dem Sohne		dem Jahre		der Hand
den Sohn		das Jahr		die Hand
die Söhne	sons	Jahre	years	Hände
der Söhne		Jahre		Hände
den Söhnen		Jahren		Händen
die Söhne		Jahre		Hände

STRONG—3. CLASS.

Masc.		Neut.	
der Mann	man	das Buch	book
des Mannes		des Buches	
dem Manne		dem Buche	
den Mann		das Buch	
die Männer	men	Bücher	books
der Männer		Bücher	
den Männern		Büchern	
die Männer		Bücher	

WEAK.

Masc.		Masc.		Fem.		Fem.
der Knabe	boy	Bär	bear	die Blume	flower	Frau woman
des Knaben		Bären		der Blume		Frau
dem Knaben		Bären		der Blume		Frau
den Knaben		Bären		die Blume		Frau
die Knaben		Bären		Blumen		Frauen
der Knaben		Bären		Blumen		Frauen
den Knaben		Bären		Blumen		Frauen
die Knaben		Bären		Blumen		Frauen

MIXED.

Some nouns are *strong* in the singular and *weak* in the plural; as:

der Bauer	peasant	das Ohr	ear
des Bauers		des Ohres	
dem Bauer		dem Ohre	
den Bauer		das Ohr	
die Bauern		die Ohren	
der Bauern		der Ohren	
den Bauern		den Ohren	
die Bauern		die Ohren	

b. PROPER NOUNS are variously declined. The following examples will illustrate the forms. For further information see grammar.

Karl	der Karl	Clara	Marie	die Marie
Karls	des Karl	Claras	Mariens	der Marie
Karl	dem Karl	Clara	Marien	der Marie
Karl	den Karl	Clara	Marien	die Marie

c. FOREIGN NOUNS. Some are Germanized to the extent that they are inflected according to the German outline, while others are not, and these retain the inflection of the language from which they come.

5. The Adjective.

a. CONSTRUCTIONS:

1. Predicative—Der Apfel ist **reif**.
2. Attributive—Der **reife** Apfel ist sauer.
3. Appositive—Wir waren Kinder, **klein** und **froh**.
4. Factitive—Er malt das Haus **rot**.
5. As adverbial predicate—„**Sest** steht und **tren** die Wacht am Rhein.“ Der Hut hängt **hoch** an der Wand.

NOTE 1. The term “adjective” in German means a descriptive or qualifying adjective.

NOTE 2. Only the attributive adjective is inflected, while the others take no endings.

b. DECLENSION OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE.

1. *Strong*. If the adjective is not preceded by one of the articles (or one of the demonstratives and possessives of like inflection) it takes the endings of *dieser*, which are called *strong* endings.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	guter Wein	warme Suppe	rotes Papier
G.	gutes Weines	warmer Suppe	rotes Papiere
D.	gutem Weine	warmer Suppe	rotem Papiere
A.	guten Wein	warme Suppe	rotes Papier
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	gute Weine	warme Suppen	rote Papiere
G.	guter Weine	warmer Suppen	roter Papiere
D.	guten Weinen	warmen Suppen	roten Papiere
A.	gute Weine	warme Suppen	rote Papiere

NOTE. In the genitive sing., *masc.* and *neut.*, the adjective usually takes *en* instead of *es* for the sake of euphony.

c. *WEAK*. When the attributive adjective is preceded by the definite article *der*, or by *dieser*, *jener*, *jeder*, *mancher*, *solcher*, it takes other endings which are called the *weak* endings.

	Singular.	Plural.
	Masc.	
N.	der gute Mann	die guten Männer
G.	des guten Mannes	der guten Männer
D.	dem guten Manne	den guten Männern
A.	den guten Mann	die guten Männer
	Fem.	
N.	die gute Frau	die guten Frauen
G.	der guten Frau	der guten Frauen
D.	der guten Frau	den guten Frauen
A.	die gute Frau	die guten Frauen
	Neut.	
N.	das gute Kind	die guten Kinder
G.	des guten Kindes	der guten Kinder
D.	dem guten Kinde	den guten Kindern
A.	das gute Kind	die guten Kinder

d. MIXED. When the attributive adjective is preceded by the indefinite article **ein**, or by **sein**, and the possessives **mein**, **dein**, **sein**, **ihr**, **euer**, **Ihr**, **unser**, it takes *strong* endings in *three* places, and *weak* endings in all other places.

	Masc.		Fem.		Neut.
N.	mein guter		meine gute		mein gutes
G.	meines guten		meiner guten		meines guten
D.	meinem guten		meiner guten		meinem guten
A.	meinen guten		meine gute		mein gutes

Plural:—N. meine guten D. meinen guten
 G. meiner guten A. meine guten

NOTE 1. When an adjective is used as a substantive, it is written with capital initial, and takes the same ending it would if the noun, which is omitted, were expressed.

Der Deutsche [Mann] liebt das Gute.
 Ich habe den Kranken gesehen.

NOTE 2. Names of cities and places when used adjectively always take the ending *er*.

Er hat den Kölner Dom gesehen.
 He has seen the Cologne cathedral.
 Ist das eine Chicagoer Zeitung?
 Is that a Chicago newspaper?

NOTE 3. Adjectives of the comparative and superlative degrees take the same case-endings as those of the positive degree.

NOTE 4. Adjectives after **nichts**, **etwas**, **was**, are always written with a capital initial, and take strong neuter endings.

Er hat etwas Gutes zu Hause.
 Sie hat mir nichts Schlechtes gesagt.
 Was hat er denn Sträfliches gethan?
 What has he done [that is] punishable?

6. The Pronoun.

a. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person.

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.	
ich	I			wir	we
meiner	of me			unser	of us
mir	to (for) me			uns	to (for) us
miß	me			uns	us

Second Person.

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.		
Familiar.		Polite.		Familiar.	Polite.	
du	thou (you)	Sie		ihr	you	Sie
deiner	of thee (you)	Ihrer		euer	of you	Ihrer
dir	to thee (you)	Ihnen		euch	to (for) you	Ihnen
diß	thee (you)	Sie		euch	you	Sie

Third Person.

SINGULAR.						PLURAL.	
Mas.		Fem.		Neut.		All genders.	
er	he	sie	she	es	it	sie	they
seiner	of him	ihrer	of her	seiner	of it	ihrer	of them
ihm	to him	ihr	to her	ihm	to it	ihnen	to them
ihn	him	sie	her	es	it	sie	them

NOTE 1. The *polite form* of the second person is of the same form as the third plural, but *always* written with a capital initial.

NOTE 2. The genitive forms of the personal pronouns are *not* possessive adjectives, nor possessive pronouns.

Example of a personal pronoun, gen. case :

He thinks of me. Er denkt **meiner**.

Example of a possessive adjective :

My hat is lost. **Mein** Hut ist verloren.

Example of a possessive pronoun :

Mine is lost. **Meiner** ist verloren.

NOTE 3. Instead of the pronouns in the dative and accusative after prepositions referring to things without life, **da** there (or **dort**) is used in composition with the preposition.

dafür = for it	darin = in it
damit = with it	daraus = out of it
dadurch = through it	darüber = over it, about it
dabei = by it	darum = around it
daneben = next to it	dagegen = against it
darnach = after it	dahinter = behind it
darauf = on it	darunter = under it
daran = at it	dazwischen = between them

b. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

1ST FORM.	2ND FORM.	3RD FORM.
1. mine = meiner	der meine	der meinige
ours = unserer	der unsere	der unsrige
2. yours, thine = deiner	der deine	der deinige
yours = eurer	der eure	der eurige
yours = Ihrer	der Ihre	der Ihrige
3. his, its = seiner	der seine	der seinige
hers = ihrer	der ihre	der ihrige
theirs = ihrer	der ihre	der ihrige

NOTE 1. The possessive pronouns of the 1st form are declined like *dieser*.

N. meiner	meine	meines	meine
G. meines	meiner	meines	meiner
D. meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen
A. meinen	meine	meines	meine

NOTE 2. The possessive pronouns of the 2nd form take the weak endings of the adjective.

N. der meine	die meine	daß meine
G. des meinen	der meinen	des meinen
D. dem meinen	der meinen	dem meinen
A. den meinen	die meine	daß meine

<i>Plural.</i> —N. die meinen	D. den meinen
G. der meinen	A. die meinen

NOTE 3. The possessive pronouns of the 3rd form differ from those of the 2nd form only by the insertion of the syllable *ig*. This form cannot be used without the article.

NOTE 4. The student should distinguish carefully between the *possessive pronoun* and the *possessive adjective*.

Possessive Adjective—Mein (my) Buch ist alt.

Possessive Pronoun—Meines (mine) ist neu.

c. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. dieser, this | 4. der, this, that |
| 2. jener, that | 5. derjenige, that |
| 3. solcher, such | 6. derselbe, the same |

NOTE 1. *Dieser, jener, solcher*, are declined like the demonstrative adjectives. (See 3, b.)

NOTE 2. *Der* as *adjective* is declined like the definite article, but as a *pronoun* it is declined as follows:

der	die	daß	die
dessen	deren	dessen	deren, derer
dem	der	dem	denen
den	die	daß	die

NOTE 3. *Derjenige* is declined as follows:

N.	derjenige	diejenige	dasjenige
G.	desjenigen	derjenigen	desjenigen
D.	demjenigen	derjenigen	demjenigen
A.	denjenigen	diejenige	dasjenige
<i>Plural:—</i>			
N.	diejenigen	D.	denjenigen
G.	derjenigen	A.	diejenigen

NOTE 4. *Derselbe* is declined as is *derjenige*.

d. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are :

wer	who?
was	what?
welcher	which, what (adj.)?
was für ein	what kind of a?

1. The declensions of the first two are:

Masc. and Fem.		Neut	
wer	who?	was	what?
wessen	whose?	wessen	of what?
wem	to (for) whom?		(dative is wanting)
wen	who?	was	what?

2. *Welcher* is declined like *dieser*.

3. The expression **was für ein** is used as an interrogative adjective and only the **ein** is inflected. Sometimes the **was** is separated from **für ein** :

Was für einen Hut haben Sie da? =

Was haben Sie da für einen Hut?

4. Instead of using a dative, or accusative of **was** with a preposition, **wo** where (before a vowel **wer**) is used in composition, as:

wobon	of what?	worin	in what?
wodurch	through what?	worauf	on what?
womit	with what?	wonach	after what?

e. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

There are three relative pronouns which are declined as follows:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
N.	der	die	daß	die
G.	dessen	deren	dessen	deren
D.	dem	der	dem	denen
A.	den	die	daß	die
N.	welcher	welche	welches	welche
G.	dessen	deren	dessen	deren
D.	welchem	welcher	welchem	welchen
A.	welchen	welche	welches	welche

	M. & F.	Neut.
N.	wer	was
G.	wessen	wessen
D.	wem	(dative is wanting)
A.	wen	was

NOTE 1. **Der** and **welcher** are used as *definite* relatives.

NOTE 2. **Der** and **was** are used as *general* or *indefinite* relatives.

NOTE 3. In every relative clause the *finite* (or *auxiliary*) verb must stand at the end.

NOTE 4. Observe carefully the relative pronouns and verbs in the following sentences:

Nom.—Hier ist der Mann, **der** (welcher) mein Buch fand.

Gen.—Der Mann, **dessen** Sohn mein Buch verloren hat, ist
ist mein Nachbar.

Dat.—Der Mann, **dem** ich gestern einen Apfel gab, hat mir
heute ein Buch gebracht.

Acc.—Hier ist der Hut, **den** (welchen) ich gestern gekauft
habe.

f. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

1. These are :

Jemand	somebody,	takes es in genitive.
Niemand	nobody,	" es " "
Jedermann	everybody	" s " "
Man	one, they, etc.,	only used in nom. case.
Einer	one,	declined like dieser.
Keiner	no one, pl. none,	declined like dieser.
Etwas	something,	indeclinable.
Nichts	nothing,	"
Jedlicher	each, every,	declined like dieser.
Jedweder	" " " " "	" " " " "
Aller	all,	" " " " when

alone before a noun, but the stem **all** may remain uninflected if it stands before an article or demonstrative.

Einige	some (pl.),	decl. like plural of dieser.
Etliche	some (pl.),	" " " " "
Wenige	few (pl.),	" " " " "
Viele	many (pl.),	" " " " "
Viel	much,	not usually declined in singular.
Wenig	little,	" " " " "

7. Outline of German Verbs.

1. Auxiliary verbs : **haben** have, **sein** be, **werden** become.
2. Regular verbs.
3. Irregular verbs.
4. Mixed verbs.
5. Reflexive verbs.
6. Auxiliary verbs of mode.
7. The *causative* auxiliary, **lassen**.
8. Compound verbs *inseparable*.
9. " " *separable*.
10. " " *separable* or *inseparable*.
11. Impersonal verbs.

8. **Remarks.** Before giving the conjugations it will be well to observe some differences between the German and English verbs. In German we have only the "simple form" of conjugation, and not the "progressive" and "emphatic" forms of English. For example, the three English forms, *he loves*, *he is loving* and *he does love* (all 3rd person, sing. number, indic. mode) are expressed by the one German form *er liebt*. It is evident, therefore, that the English language is richer in verb forms in this particular, but German makes up this deficiency by giving full conjugations for such verbs as *können* can, *sollen* shall, *wollen* will, *müssen* must, etc.

9. **Conjugation of *haben* have.**

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

haben have, **hatte** had, **gehabt** had

INFINITIVES.

(zu) **haben** (to) have, **gehabt** (zu) **haben** (to) have had.

PARTICIPLES.

habend having **gehabt** had

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

ich **habe** have

ich **habe** have

du **hast**

du **habeſt**

er **hat**

er **habe**

wir **haben**

wir **haben**

ihr **habt**

ihr **habet**

sie **haben**

sie **haben**

PAST TENSE.

ich **hatte** had

ich **hätte** had

du **hatteſt**

du **hätteſt**

er **hatte**

er **hätte**

wir **hatten**

wir **hätten**

ihr **hattet**

ihr **hättet**

sie **hatten**

sie **hätten**

PERFECT TENSE.

ich habe gehabt		habe	gehabt
du hast	"	habest	"
er hat	"	habe	"
wir haben	"	haben	"
ihr habt	"	habet	"
sie haben	"	haben	"

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich hatte gehabt		hätte	gehabt
du hättest	"	hättest	"
er hatte	"	hätte	"
wir hätten	"	hätten	"
ihr hättet	"	hättet	"
sie hätten	"	hätten	"

FUTURE TENSE.

ich werde haben shall		werde	haben
du wirst	" wilt	werdest	"
er wird	" will	werde	"
wir werden	" shall	werden	"
ihr werdet	" will	werdet	"
sie werden	" will	werden	"

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

ich werde gehabt haben		werde	gehabt haben
du wirst	"	werdest	" "
etc.		etc.	

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

PERFECT.

ich würde haben should		würde	gehabt haben
du würdest	" wouldst	würdest	" "
er würde	" would	würde	" "
wir würden	" should	würden	" "
ihr würdet	" would	würdet	" "
sie würden	" would	würden	" "

IMPERATIVE.

Familiar form, sing.	habe	[du]	have
“ “ plu.	habt	[ihr]	have
Polite form, sing. & plu.	haben	Sie	have

NOTE.—The polite form of the second person in any mode and tense has the form of the third plural, the pronoun having a capital initial.

10. Conjugation of **sein** be.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

sein be	war was	gewesen been
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INFINITIVES.

(zu) sein (to) be	gewesen (zu) sein (to) have been
-------------------	----------------------------------

PARTICIPLES.

seiend being	gewesen been
--------------	--------------

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

ich bin am	sei be
du bist art	seiest be
er ist is	sei be
wir sind are	seien be
ihr seid are	seiet be
sie sind are	seien be

PAST TENSE.

ich war was	wäre were
du warst wast	wärest wert
er war was	wäre were
wir waren were	wären were
ihr waret were	wäret were
sie waren were	wären were

PERFECT TENSE.

ich bin gewesen have been	sei gewesen
du bist " hast "	seiest "
er ist " has "	sei "
wir sind " have "	seien "
ihr seid " have "	seiet "
sie sind " have "	seien "

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich	war	gewesen	had been	wäre	gewesen
du	warst	"	hadst "	wärest	"
er	war	"	had "	wäre	"
wir	waren	"	had "	wären	"
ihr	wäret	"	had "	wäret	"
sie	waren	"	had "	wären	"

FUTURE TENSE.

ich	werde	sein, etc.	werde	sein, etc.
-----	-------	------------	-------	------------

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

ich	werde	gewesen	sein, etc.	werde	gewesen	sein, etc.
I	shall	have	been, etc.	shall	have	been, etc.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

ich	würde	sein, etc.
I	should (would)	be

PERFECT.

würde	gewesen	sein, etc.
should (would)	have	been

IMPERATIVE.

sei	[du]	be
seid	[ihr]	be
seien	Sie	be

NOTE 1. The student should notice that **haben** furnishes its own auxiliary, and so does **sein**.

NOTE 2. **Haben** is the auxiliary verb for:

1. All transitive verbs,
2. All reflexive verbs,
3. Most impersonal verbs,
4. The modal verbs, and
5. Most intransitives which express simple action with or without indirect object.

NOTE 3. **Sein** is the auxiliary verb for the following intransitives:

1. Verbs which express a transition from one state into another; as, **sterben** die, **wachsen** grow.
2. Verbs which denote motion from one place to another; as, **fallen** fall, **gehen** go, **kommen** come, etc.
3. A few other verbs which may have a dative object; as, **begegnen** meet.
4. A few impersonals; as, **geschehen** happen.

II. Conjugation of **werden** become.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

werden become wurde became geworden become

INFINITIVES.

(zu) werden (to) become geworden (zu) sein
[(to) have become

PARTICIPLES.

werdend becoming geworden become

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT TENSE.

ich werde	werde
du wirst	werdest
er wird	werde
wir werden	werden
ihr werdet	werdet
sie werden	werden

PAST TENSE.

ich wurde, ward	würde
du murdest, wardst	würdest
er wurde, ward	würde
wir wurden	würden
ihr murdet	würdet
sie wurden	würden

NOTE. Hereafter will be given only the synopsis of the compound tenses, as the auxiliaries have already been given in preceding paradigms.

PERFECT TENSE.

ich bin geworden	sei geworden
I have become	have become

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich war geworden	wäre geworden
I had become	had become

FUTURE TENSE.

ich werde werden	werde werden
I shall become	shall become

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

ich werde geworden sein

I shall have become

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT—ich würde werden

PERFECT—ich würde geworden sein

IMPERATIVE.

werde [du] become

werdet [ihr] “

werden Sie “

NOTE 1. **Werden** is the auxiliary for the true passive voice in which the action is described, not the condition. If the condition is to be described then **sein** is used.

NOTE 2. To form the passive, use the perf. part. of the verb with correct form of **werden**, omitting the augment **ge** of the participle **geworden**.

12. Regular verbs.

In conjugating German regular verbs all that is necessary is to add to the root syllable of the verb a set of endings which are in the simple tenses as follows:

PRESENT.		PAST.
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDIC. AND SUBJ.
ich _____e	_____e	_____ (e)te
du _____(e)st	_____est	_____ (e)test
er _____(e)t	_____e	_____ (e)te
wir _____en	_____en	_____ (e)ten
ihr _____(e)t	_____et	_____ (e)tet
sie _____en	_____en	_____ (e)ten

NOTE 1. The letter **e** in paranthesis above is always used when the root of the verb ends with **b** or **t**, or **m** or **n** preceded by a mute consonant; as, **reden** talk, **retten** save, **atmen** breathe, **rechnen** reckon.

NOTE 2. Some verbs require the **e** of the second person, sing., pres., and not the others; as, **tanzen** dance, **fischen** fish.

NOTE 2. These rules are largely a matter of euphony, and the student will do well to observe the following general rule: *Use the e if you need it, omit it if you can.*

13. Conjugation of a Regular Verb.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

lieben love liebte loved **geliebt** loved

INFINITIVES.

(zu) lieben (to) love geliebt (zu) haben (to) have loved

PARTICIPLES.

liebend loving **geliebt** loved

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

ich liebe	liebe
du liebst	liebest
er liebt	liebe
mir lieben	lieben
ihr liebt	liebet
sie lieben	lieben

PAST TENSE.

ich liebte	liebte
du liebtest	liebtest
er liebte	liebte
mir liebten	liebten
ihr liebtet	liebtet
sie liebten	liebten

PERFECT TENSE.

ich habe geliebt	habe geliebt
------------------	--------------

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich hatte geliebt	hätte geliebt
-------------------	---------------

FUTURE TENSE.

ich werde lieben	werde lieben
------------------	--------------

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

ich werde geliebt haben

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

ich würde lieben

PERFECT.

ich würde geliebt haben

IMPERATIVE.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. ——— | lieben wir | let us love |
| 2. liebe (du) | love (thou) | liebt (ihr) |
| | love (you) | |
| 3. liebe er | let him love | lieben sie |
| | | let them love |

14. Irregular Verbs.

These verbs differ from the regular verbs principally in the *past tense* and *perfect participle*.

NOTE 1. If the root vowel is *e*, it is usually changed in the *second* and *third per.*, *sing.*, *pres.*, *indic.*, and *second*, *sing.*, *imperative*, to *ie* or *i* (long *e* to *ie*, and short *e* to *i*).

NOTE 2. If the root vowel is *a*, it takes the umlaut in the *second* and *third persons* of the present indicative.

NOTE 3. The past subjunctive is formed by *umlauting* the vowel and adding the subjunctive endings: *e*, *est*, *e*, *en*, *et*, *en*.

NOTE 4. The principal parts of the irregular verbs should be memorized by the student.

15. Conjugation of an Irregular Verb.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

geben	give	gab	gave	gegeben	given
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INFINITIVES.

(zu) geben	gegeben (zu) haben
------------	--------------------

PARTICIPLES.

gebend	gegeben
--------	---------

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

ich gebe	gebe
du gibst	gebest
er giebt	gebe
wir geben	geben
ihr gebt	gebet
sie geben	geben

PAST TENSE.

ich gab	gäbe
du gabst	gäbest
er gab	gäbe
wir gaben	gäben
ihr gabet	gäbet
sie gaben	gäben

PERFECT TENSE.

ich habe gegeben habe gegeben

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich hatte gegeben hätte gegeben

FUTURE TENSE.

ich werde geben werde geben

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

ich werde gegeben haben

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

ich würde geben

PERFECT.

ich würde gegeben haben

IMPERATIVE.

1. ———

2. **gieb** (du)

3. **gebe** er

1. **geben** wir

2. **gebt** (ihr)

3. **geben** sie

16. Mixed Verbs. There are *nine* verbs that are *regular* as to *endings*, and *irregular* as to the *change of root vowels*:

brennen	burn	senden	send
kennen	know	wenden	wend, turn
nennen	name	denken	think
rennen	run	bringen	bring
wissen know			

INF.	PAST.	PER. PART.	PAST SUBJ.
brennen	brannte	gebrannt	brennte
kennen	kante	gekannt	kante
nennen	nannte	genannt	nennte
rennen	rannte	gerannt	rennte
senden	sandte	gesandt	sendete
wenden	wandte	gewandt	wendete
denken	dachte	gedacht	dachte
bringen	brachte	gebracht	brachte
wissen	wußte	gewußt	wüßte

NOTE. Only *wissen* is irregular in present indicative, as follows:

ich weiß	wir wissen
du weißt	ihr wißt
er weiß	sie wissen

17. Reflexive Verbs.

A reflexive verb is one whose object denotes the same person or thing denoted by the subject. There are many more reflexive verbs in German than in English.

In *most* cases the reflexive pronoun is *accusative*, in a *few* cases *dative*, and in *rare* cases *genitive*.

EXAMPLE OF AN ACCUSATIVE:

sich waschen	wash oneself
ich wasche mich	wir waschen uns
du wäschst dich	ihr wäscht euch
er wäscht sich	sie waschen sich

EXAMPLE OF A DATIVE:

sich schmeicheln	flatter oneself
ich schmeichle mir	wir schmeicheln uns
du schmeichelst dir	ihr schmeichelt euch
er schmeichelt sich	sie schmeicheln sich

EXAMPLE OF A GENITIVE:

schonen	spare
ich schone meiner	wir schonen unser
du schonst deiner	ihr schont euer
er schont seiner	sie schonen ihrer

18. Auxiliary Verbs of Mode, or Modal Verbs.

Infinitive.	Past.	P. P.	Past Subj
1. können to be able	konnte	gekonnt	könnte
2. dürfen to be allowed	durfte	gedurft	dürfte
3. mögen to like	mochte	gemocht	möchte
4. müssen to be compelled	mußte	gemußt	müßte
5. wollen to be willing	wollte	gewollt	wollte
6. sollen to be obliged	sollte	gesollt	sollte

PRESENT TENSE.

ich kann	darf	mag	muß	will	soll
du kannst	darfst	magst	mußt	willst	sollst
er kann	darf	mag	muß	will	soll
wir können	dürfen	mögen	müssen	wollen	sollen
ihr könnt	dürft	mögt	müßt	wollt	sollt
sie können	dürfen	mögen	müssen	wollen	sollen

SYNOPSIS of können *with* and *without* an infinitive:

PRESENT { ich kann
ich kann singen

PAST { ich konnte
ich konnte singen

PERFECT { ich habe gekonnt
ich habe singen **können**

PLUPERFECT { ich hatte gekonnt
ich hatte singen **können**

FUTURE { ich werde können
ich werde singen können

FUT. PERFECT { ich werde gekonnt haben
ich werde haben singen können

COND. PRES. { ich würde können
ich würde singen können

COND. PERFECT. { ich würde gekonnt haben
ich würde haben singen können

NOTE 1. In the past tense these verbs are conjugated like regular verbs.

NOTE 2. These verbs being primarily *auxiliary* verbs are accompanied by an infinitive (present or perfect) without the *zu*.

NOTE 3. In all the *perfect* tenses the *perfect participle* is changed into the *infinitive form* when another infinitive is used.

NOTE 4. The same variation is made by a few other verbs: hören hear, sehen see, helfen help, lassen let, heißen bid.

19. The Causative Verb *lassen*.

This verb ordinarily means *let, permit*, but often has the sense of *cause to do, make do; as:*

1. Er ließ das Pferd springen, He made the horse jump.
2. Ich lasse mir ein Paar Schuhe machen, I am having a pair of shoes made.
3. Lasset die Kinder Deutsch lernen, Have the children learn German.
4. Ich ließ den Arzt kommen, I sent for the doctor.

20. Compound Verbs Inseparable.

The inseparable prefixes are: *be, emp, ent, er, ge, ver, zer*, and remain with the stem of the verb throughout the conjugation. The perf. part. augment *ge* is not then used. This prefix *never* takes the accent.

bezahlen pay **bezahlt** **bezahlt**

INDICATIVE.

Pres.—Ich bezahle	Plup.—Ich hatte bezahlt
Past—Ich bezahlte	Fut.—Ich werde bezahlen
Perf.—Ich habe bezahlt	Fut. per.—Ich werde bezahlt [haben]

CONDITIONAL.

Pres.—Ich würde bezahlen
Per.—Ich würde bezahlt haben

IMPERATIVE.

1. ———	1. bezahlen wir
2. bezahle [du]	2. bezahlet [ihr]
3. bezahle er	3. bezahlen sie

21. Compound Verbs Separable.

Many *adverbs* and *prepositions* are united with verbs to form compound verbs, and these are *separable* compound verbs, because the prefixes (adverbs or pre-

ositions) are often separated from the verb, and put to another part of the sentence. *This separable prefix always takes the accent.*

SYNOPSIS of anfangen begin.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

anfangen fing—**an** **an**gefangen

INFINITIVES.

an(zu)fangen **an**gefangen (zu) haben

PARTICIPLES.

anfangend **an**gefangen

INDICATIVE.

Pres.—Ich fange den Brief **an**, I begin the letter.

Past—Ich fing den Brief **an**, I began the letter.

Perf.—Ich habe den Brief **an**gefangen.

Plup.—Ich hatte den Brief **an**gefangen.

Fut.—Ich werde den Brief **an**fangen.

Fut. per.—Ich werde den Brief **an**gefangen haben.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

PERFECT.

Ich würde **an**fangen Ich würde **an**gefangen haben

IMPERATIVE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ——— | 1. fangen wir den Brief an |
| 2. fange [du] den Brief an | 2. fanget [ihr] den Brief an |
| 3. fange er den Brief an | 3. fangen sie den Brief an |

NOTE 1. The sep. prefix is placed last in the present and past tenses, and imperative mode.

NOTE 2. The augment ge of the perf. participle, and the zu for the infinitive are inserted between the prefix and the verb.

NOTE 3. An inspection of the following will show that the prefix in *dependent clauses* is, in the *simple tenses*, written in one word with the verb at the end of the clause:

Pres.—...daß ich den Brief **an**fange

Past—...daß ich den Brief **an**fing.

22. Compound Verbs Separable or Inseparable.

The prepositions *durch*, *hinter*, *über*, *um*, *unter*, are sometimes compounded with verbs, and are :

1. SEPARABLE, if the compound verb has a *primitive* or *literal* sense; and
2. INSEPARABLE, if the compound verb has a *derived* or *figurative* sense.

EXAMPLES:

hold under, **unterhalten** hielt—**unter untergehalten**
entertain, **unterhalten** unterhielt **unterhalten**

23. Impersonal Verbs.

These verbs have the impersonal subject *es* it, and include not only those expressing phenomena of nature, but also others that are not used impersonally in English. The following examples will illustrate:

<i>es</i> regnet it rains	<i>es</i> friert mich	} I am cold
<i>es</i> schneit it snows	<i>es</i> ist mir kalt	
<i>es</i> friert it freezes	wie geht <i>es</i> ? how goes it ?	
<i>es</i> freut mich I am glad	<i>es</i> thut mir leid I am sorry	
<i>es</i> war ein Mann	} there was a man	
<i>es</i> gab einen Mann		
<i>es</i> gelingt mir I succeed		

Some of these may be conjugated, and one example will be given:

<i>es</i> gelingt mir I succeed	<i>es</i> gelingt uns we succeed
<i>es</i> gelingt dir thou succeedest	<i>es</i> gelingt euch you “
<i>es</i> gelingt ihm he succeeds	<i>es</i> gelingt ihnen they “

24. Passive Voice.

Directions have been given to form the *passive voice* (see 11, note 2), but a synopsis of the passive voice of **lieben** is here given:

Infinitive—geliebt (zu) werden (to) be loved

Perf. Part.—geliebt worden been loved

Perf. Inf.—geliebt worden (zu) sein (to) have been loved

INDICATIVE.

Present—ich werde geliebt I am loved

Past—ich wurde geliebt I was loved

Perfect—ich bin geliebt worden I have been loved

Pluperfect—ich war geliebt worden I had been loved

Future—ich werde geliebt werden I shall be loved

Fut. Perf.—ich werde geliebt worden sein I shall have been
[loved]

CONDITIONAL.

Pres.—ich würde geliebt werden I should be loved

Perf.—ich würde geliebt worden sein I should have been
[loved]

IMPERATIVE.

werde [du] geliebt be loved

werdet [ihr] geliebt be loved

werden Sie geliebt be loved

25. Adverb

a. Besides the *simple* adverbs the Germans use most adjectives in their predicate form, but also in the various degrees of comparison.

Positive—Karl schreibt schön.

Comparative—Wilhelm schreibt schöner.

Superlative—Louise schreibt am schönsten.

Absolute Superlative—Sie grüßte mich aufs freundlichste, she greeted me in a most friendly manner.

b. German adverbs are divided, as in English, into adverbs of *time*, of *place*, of *degree*, of *manner*.

26. Numerals.

CARDINALS.

1 ein, eins

2 zwei

3 drei

4 vier

5 fünf

ORDINALS.

der, die, das erste

" " " zweite

" " " dritte

" " " vierte

" " " fünfte

6	sechs	der, die, das	sechste
7	sieben	" " "	siebente
8	acht	" " "	achte
9	neun	" " "	neunte
10	zehn	" " "	zehnte
11	elf	" " "	elfte
12	zwölf	" " "	zwölfte
13	dreizehn	" " "	dreizehnte
19	neunzehn	" " "	neunzehnte
20	zwanzig	" " "	zwanzigste
21	ein und zwanzig	" " "	einundzwanzigste
30	dreißig	" " "	dreißigste
40	vierzig	" " "	vierzigste
50	fünfzig	" " "	fünfzigste
60	sechzig	" " "	sechzigste
70	sieb(en)zig	" " "	siebzigste
80	achtzig	" " "	achtzigste
90	neunzig	" " "	neunzigste
100	hundert	" " "	hundertste
1000	tausend	" " "	tausendste

NOTE 1. Of the cardinals only *ein* is fully declined. It is like the indefinite article.

NOTE 2. Ordinals are declined like adjectives.

27. Prepositions.

a. Prepositions which govern the **Accusative**:

bis, till.	gegen, against.
bis an, as far as.	ohne, without.
durch, through.	um, around.
für, for.	wider, against.

b. Prepositions which govern the **Dative**:

aus, out of, from.	nächst, next to.
außer, except, besides.	nebst, along with.
bei, by, near, with,	nach, after, to, according to.
at the house of.	jammt, together with.

*entgegen, towards.	seit, since.
*gegenüber, opposite to.	von, from.
*gemäß, according to.	zu, to, at, in, for.
gleich, like.	*zufolge, in consequence of.
mit, with.	*zuwider, contrary to.

NOTE 1. Those marked with a * should follow the case.

c. Prepositions which govern the Dative or Accusative:

an, at, on.	neben, beside.
auf, on, upon, at.	über, over, above, beyond.
hinter, behind.	unter, under, below, among.
in, in, into.	vor, before, ago.
	zwischen, between.

NOTE 1. These preposition govern the *dative* in expressions of *location* or of *motion in a place*. These expressions answer the question: *where?* and are called "*locative datives*."

NOTE 2. These prepositions govern the *accusative* in expressions of *direction*, *extent* or *motion to a place*. Such an expression answers the question: *whither?* and is called "*limit of motion*."

NOTE 3. The following stanza will assist in memorizing the list:

An, auf, hinter, neben, in,
 Über, unter, vor und zwischen
 Stehen mit dem vierten Fall,
 Wenn man fragen kann: *wohin?*
 Mit dem dritten stehen sie so,
 Wenn man nur kann fragen: *wo?*

d. Prepositions which govern the Genitive:

anstatt, statt, instead of.	außerhalb, on the outside of.
oberhalb, above.	innerhalb, on the inside of.
unterhalb, below.	troß, in spite of (also dat.).
diesseits, on this side of.	während, during (rarely dat.).
jenseits, on that side of.	wegen, on account of.
traft, by virtue of.	vermöge, by dint of.
längs, along (also dat.).	
vermittelft, mittelft, by means of.	
laut, conformably to (also dat.).	

zufolge, according to, in consequence of (also dat.).
 um——willen, for the sake of (the case inserted).
 ungeachtet, notwithstanding (or with preceding dat.).
 unweit, not far from (also dat.).
 halben, halber, on account of (follows case).

NOTE. The following stanza will aid in memorizing the list:

Unweit, mittelft, kraft und während,
 Laut, vermöge, ungeachtet,
 Oberhalb und unterhalb,
 Innerhalb und außerhalb,
 Diesseits, jenseits, halben, wegen,
 Statt; auch längs, zufolge, trotz
 Stehen mit dem Genitiv;
 Oder auf die Frage: Wessen?
 Doch ist hier nicht zu vergessen,
 Daß bei diesen letzten drei
 Auch der Dativ richtig sei.
 Hierzu kommt noch um——willen.

28. Conjunctions.

CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

a. The following are called *pure* conjunctions, and have no effect on the word-order:

aber, but.	denn, for, because.
allein, but.	oder, or.
	und, and.

sondern, but (follows a negative and introduces an opposite statement).

b. The following are called *adverbial* conjunctions, yet are properly adverbs. They cause the *inverted order*, as all adverbs do, and should be immediately followed by the personal verb. The most important are:

allerdings, to be sure.	auch, also, too.
also, so, accordingly.	da, there, then.
außerdem, besides.	daher, therefore.

dann, then.	noch, yet, still.
darum, therefore.	so, so, then.
dennoch, yet, nevertheless.	sogleich, directly.
deshalb, on that account.	sonst, else, formerly.
deswegen, on that account.	trotzdem, nevertheless.
doch, but, yet, surely.	übrigens, moreover.
folglich, consequently.	zudem, besides.
freilich, of course.	zwar, to be sure.
jedoch, nevertheless.	

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.

These require the *personal* (or *auxiliary*) verb to stand at the end of the clause. They are:

als, as, when (with past ind.).	obgleich, obgleich, obwohl, al-	
bevor, before.		[though
bis, until.	seit, seitdem, since.	
da, since, as.	während, while.	
damit, so that.	wenn, if, when.	
daß, that.	wenn... auch,	} although.
ehe, before.	wenn... gleich,	
falls, in case.	wenn... schon,	
indem, while.	wann, when (interrogative).	
nachdem, after.	wie, how, as.	
ob, whether, if.	wo, where.	

29. Word-Order.

a. The order of words in the German sentence depends entirely upon how the sentence is begun.

Let S=subject with its modifiers.

Let V=finite (personal or auxiliary) verb.

Let A=adjuncts of the verb.

Normal order=S V A.

Inverted order=V S A.

Transposed order=(conj. or rel. pro.) S A V.

Observe that in the *normal* order the verb *follows* the subject, in the *inverted* order the verb *precedes* the

subject, and in the *transposed* order the verb stands *at the end*.

The finite verb is the important element to watch, and its position is governed by the opening element.

b. SYNOPSIS OF VERB POSITION.

Principal Sentences :

When introduced by the subject, **Normal** : S V A.

When not introduced by the subject, **Inverted** : A V S A.

Dependent Clauses :

When introduced by sub. conj. or rel. pro., **Transposed** : S A V.

Note the following changes in the dependent clauses :

Substantive clause with *daß* omitted, *Normal*.

Conditional clause with *wenn* omitted, *Inverted*.

c. THE FOLLOWING GENERAL RULES WILL BE HELPFUL :

1. The *personal* (or *auxiliary*) verb takes the *second* position in all independent declarative sentences.

1ST POS.	2ND POS.	ADJUNCTS.
Der Mann	hat	mir gestern einen Hut gegeben.
Mir	hat	der Mann einen Hut gegeben.
Gestern	hat	mir der Mann einen Hut gegeben.
Einen Hut	hat	mir der Mann gegeben.
Gekauft	hat	er den Hut, nicht geliebt.

2. The *personal* (or *auxiliary*) verb stands at the end of the clause introduced by a *subordinating conjunction*, or a *relative pronoun*.

Er sagte, **daß** er den Brief nicht erhalten **habe**.

Er sagte, er **habe** den Brief nicht erhalten.

Ich **würde** nach Hause gehen, **wenn** ich Zeit **hätte**.

Wenn ich Zeit **hätte**, **würde** ich nach Hause gehen.

Hätte ich Zeit, **würde** ich nach Hause gehen.

3. *Participles* and *infinitives* follow the words which modify them.

Er kam, um mir einen Rock zu **machen**.

Ich kann ihn heute nicht **sehen**.

Er wird morgen Abend **kommen**.

Wir haben ihn gestern **getroffen**.

4. Pronoun objects precede all other adjuncts, and the *accusative* precedes the *dative*.

Er hat ihm den Apfel gegeben.

Er hat ihn dem Knaben gegeben.

Er hat ihn mir gegeben.

5. In the *inverted* and *transposed* order the *pronoun object* usually precedes the *noun subject*.

Gestern hat mir der Mann einen Brief geschickt.

Ich weiß, daß ihn der Mann morgen sehen wird.

6. Adverbs of *time* precede other kinds.

Sie ist heute hier gewesen.

7. The *personal verb* stands first in:

1. Questions (not begun by interrogative pronoun or adverb).

2. Optative sentences.

3. Imperative sentences.

4. Conditional clauses with *wenn* omitted.

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

Wäre er nur hier!

Geben Sie ihm diesen Brief.

Hätte ich Geld genug, würde ich nach Europa reisen.

30. Case-Construction.

NOMINATIVE.

1. As subject.

Mein Freund lernt fleißig.

2. As predicate.

Er ist mein Freund.

3. By direct address.

Karl, wo sind deine Bücher?

4. In seeming apposition with *wie* or *als* as subject

Er spricht wie ein Deutscher. [of an implied verb.

GENITIVE.

1. Adnominal (with nouns).

a. As partitive genitive.

ein Theil des Chors, a part of the chorus.

b. As genitive of possession.

das Haus meines Vaters, the house of my father.

- c. As genitive of cause.
in des Schreckens Wahn, in the madness of terror.
- d. As genitive of material or constitution.
ein Dach blühender Rosen, a roof of blossoming
[roses.
eine Klasse deutscher Studenten, a class of German
[students.
- e. As genitive of characteristic.
ein Mann festen Charakters, a man of firm char-
[acter.
- f. As subjective genitive.
das Säusen des Meeres, the roaring of the ocean.
- g. As objective genitive.
die Lösung des Problems, the solution of the
[problem.

NOTE. For the adnominal genitive may be substituted the dative with the preposition *von*.

- 2. With adjectives.
des Sängers müde, tired of singing.
der Stelle würdig, worthy of the position.
- 3. With prepositions. [See 27 d.]
während des Tages, during the day.
anstatt des Buches, instead of the book.
- 4. With verbs.
 - a. As single object.
Er bedarf des Geldes, he needs the money.
Gedenke deines Vaters, remember your father.
 - b. As secondary object.
Er beraubt sie der Hoffnung, he robs her of hope.
 - c. As secondary object with reflexives.
Ich erinnere mich des Mannes, I remember the
[man.
- 5. As predicate genitive.
Er ist der Meinung, he is of the opinion.
- 6. As adverbial genitive.
 - a. Of time (indefinite).
Eines Tages ging er fort, one day he went away.

b. Of place.

Er ging seines Weges, he went his way.

c. Of manner (with descriptive adjective).

schnellen Schrittes, swiftly.

DATIVE.

1. With verbs.

a. As indirect object.

Er gab dem Mann das Geld, he gave the man
[the money.

b. As single object with intransitive verbs which are considered
[transitive in English.

Er hilft dem Knaben, he helps the boy.

Ich danke Ihnen, I thank you.

2. As dative of interest (ethical dative).

Wie geht es Ihnen? how goes it with you?

Er hat mir die Uhr gebrochen, he has broken my
[watch.

3. As privative object.

Er hat dem Knaben den Apfel genommen, he took
[the apple from the boy.

4. With adjectives.

Sie war ihm treu, she was true to him.

Das ist mir fremd, that is strange to me.

5. With prepositions. [See 27, b.]

Er spielt mit dem Knaben.

6. With nouns (rare).

Gewißheit einem neuen Bunde, assurance of a new
[alliance.

ACCUSATIVE.

1. As direct object of a transitive verb.

Er schreibt den Brief, he is writing the letter.

2. As secondary object, as some verbs require two [accusatives.

Er lehrt mich die Weisheit, he teaches me wisdom.

Ich will dich etwas fragen, I want to ask you
[something.

3. As cognate accusative.

Er spricht die Sprache, he speaks the language.

4. As factitive object.

Sie nannten ihn Karl, they named him Charles.

5. As adverbial accusative.

a. Of the way.

Er sandte mich den längsten Weg, he sent me the
[longest way.

b. Of time (definite).

Kommen sie diesen Abend, come this evening.

c. Of measure of time, space, weight and cost.

Er ist schon eine Stunde hier, he has been here an
[hour.

Es kostet zwei Thaler, it costs two dollars.

6. As absolute accusative.

Er stand da, die Hand auf dem Schwert, he stood
[there (with) his hand on the sword.

7. With a few adjectives.

Wir müssen die Mäuse los werden, we must get rid
[of the mice.

8. With prepositions. [See 27, a.]

Er kommt für den Hut, he comes for the hat.
Wir sitzen um den Ofen, we sit around the stove.

9. As subject of an infinitive.

Ich sah den Knaben spielen, I saw the boy play.

31. Subjunctive Mode.

This subject is divided into *indirect*, *optative*, *unreal*, *potential* and *conditional* subjunctives.

1. INDIRECT SUBJUNCTIVE.

- a. This is the subjunctive of *indirect discourse*;
i. e., the statement of another as related, not
quoted.

DIRECT DISCOURSE:—Er sagte: „Ich bin krank gewesen.“
He said, “I have been sick.”

INDIRECT DISCOURSE:—Er sagte, er sei krank gewesen.
He said, he had been sick.

An inspection of these examples will show that in English, if the principal verb is in the past tense, we usually change the tense when we change from *direct* to *indirect* discourse, but in *German the tense is not changed*. Sometimes the change is made in German when the form of the subjunctive is the same as that of the indicative. This *indirect* subjunctive is used after verbs which mean *think, believe, say, tell, hope, fear, seem*, and the like.

Ich glaube, er werde morgen kommen.

Sie schrieb mir, daß ihre Mutter krank sei.

- b. But when the statement is given as a fact, admitted or confirmed by the writer, the indicative should be used.

Ich weiß, daß er mein Buch hat.

Er gestand, daß sie ihn gesehen hat.

- c. Dependent questions, when related *indirectly* should also be subjunctive, and in the tense of the *direct*.

Er fragte sie, ob sie ihn gesehen habe.

He asked her whether she had seen him.

2. OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE.

This expresses a wish, permission or request, of which the realization is not affirmed.

Wäre er nur hier! If he were only here!

So sei es! So be it!

Ich wünsche, daß er komme. I wish that he would
[come.]

Allied with this is the subjunctive of purpose:

Er spricht laut, damit jedermann ihn höre.

He speaks loudly, so that everyone may hear him.

3. UNREAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

This corresponds to the English subjunctive of *unreal* condition.

Wenn ich ein Vöglein **wär'**, und auch zwei Flüglein
hätt', flög' ich zu dir, if I were a little bird and
had two little wings, I would fly to thee.

4. POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

This expresses possibility or contingency.

Er **wär'** ein Narr, he would be a fool.
Wie es auch sei, however it may be.
Ich **könnte** es thun, I might do it.

5. CONDITIONAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

Here the conclusion is the principal clause when the supposition expressed in the dependent clause is contrary to fact. It occurs both in past and pluperfect subjunctives, and also in the form of present and perfect conditional modes.

Wenn er gesund wäre, **würde** er ausgehen.
Wenn er gesund wäre, **ginge** er aus.
If he were well, he would go out.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Baden, to bake	bädest, bächt	baß	gebaden
Befehlen, to order	befiehlst, befiehlst	befahl	befohlen
Befleihen, to apply to, to study		befleiß	beflissen
Beginnen, to begin		begann	begonnen
Beißen, to bite		biß	gebissen
Bergen, to hide, to save	birgst, birgt	barg	geborgen
Bersten, to burst	birstest, birst	barst	geborsten
Besitzen, to possess		besaß	besessen
Betrügen, to cheat		betrog	betrogen
Bewegen, to induce		bewog	bewogen
Biegen, to bend		bog	gebogen
Bieten, to offer		bot	geboten
Binden, to bind, to tie		band	gebunden
Bitten, to ask, to re- quest		bat	gebeten
Blasen, to blow	bläsest, bläst	blies	geblasen
Bleiben, to remain		blieb	geblieben
Braten, to roast	brätst, brät	briet	gebraten
Brechen, to break	brichst, bricht	brach	gebrochen
Brennen, to burn		brannte	gebrannt
Bringen, to bring		brachte	gebracht
Denken, to think		dachte	gedacht
Dingen, to bargain		dingte	gedungen
Dreschen, to thrash	drischest, drischt	droch	gedroschen
Dringen, to urge, to penetrate		drang	gedrungen
Dürfen, to dare, to be allowed	ich darf, du darfst, er darf	durfte	gedurft
Empfehlen, to recom- mend	empfiehlst, emp- fiehlst	empfohl	empfohlen
Erbbleichen, to turn pale		erblich	erblichen
Erfüren, to choose		erlor	erfören

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Erſchallen, to resound		erſcholl	erſchollen
Erſchrecken, to be frightened	erſchrückſt, er- ſchrückt	erſchrak	erſchrocken
Erwägen, to consider		erwog	erwogen
Essen, to eat	iſſeſt, ißt	aß	gegeſſen
Fahren, to drive	fährſt, fährt	fuhr	gefahren
Fallen, to fall	fällſt, fällt	fiel	gefallen
Fangen, to catch	fängſt, fängt	fang	gefangen
Fechten, to fight	ſichſt, ſicht	ſocht	geſochten
Finden, to find		ſand	gefunden
Flechten, to twist, to braid	ſichſt, ſicht	ſocht	geflochten
Fliegen, to fly		ſlog	gefliegen
Fliehen, to flee		ſloß	geflohen
Fließen, to flow		floß	gefloſſen
Fressen, to eat (of animals)	frißt	fraß	gefressen
Frieren, to freeze		fror	gefroren
Gären, to ferment		gor	gegoren
Gebären, to bring forth		gebar	geboren
Geben, to give	giebſt, giebt	gab	gegeben
Gebieten, to command		gebot	geboden
Gedeihen, to prosper		gebieh	gediehen
Gehen, to go		ging	gegangen
Gelingen, to succeed (impersonal, with dative)		gelang	gelungen
Gelten, to be worth	giltſt, gilt	galt	gegolten
Geneſen, to recover		genaß	genesen
Genießen, to enjoy		genoß	genossen
Geſchehen, to happen	geſchieht (im- pers.)	geſchah	geſchehen
Gewinnen, to gain		gewann	gewonnen
Gießen, to pour		goß	gegossen
Gleichen, to resemble		glich	geglichen
Gleiten, to glide		glitt	geglichen
Glimmen, to glow		glomm	geglimmen
Graben, to dig	gräbſt, gräbt	grub	gegraben

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Greifen, to seize		griff	gegriffen
Halten, to hold	hältst, hält	hielt	gehalten
Hängen, to hang		hing	gehangen
Hauen, to hew		hieb	gehauen
Heben, to lift		hob	gehoben
Heißen, to be called		hieß	geheißen
Helfen, to help	hilfst, hilft	half	geholfen
Reifen, to scold		tiff	getiffen
Kennen, to know		kannte	gekannt
Klimmen, to climb		kamm	geklimmen
Klingen, to sound		klang	geklingen
Kneifen, to pinch		kniß	getniffen
Kommen, to come		kam	gekommen
Können, to be able	ich kann, du kannst, er kann	konnte	gekonnt
Kriechen, to creep		kroch	getrochen
Laden, to load		lud	geladen
Lassen, to let	lässest, läßt	ließ	gelassen
Laufen, to run	läufst, läuft	lief	gelaufen
Leiden, to suffer		litt	gelitten
Leihen, to lend		lieh	geliehen
Lesen, to read	liesest, ließt	las	gelesen
Liegen, to lie, recline		lag	gelegen
Löschen, to extinguish	(lischest, lischt)	losch	geloschen
Lügen, to lie, to utter a falsehood		log	gelogen
Mahlen, to grind		mahlte	gemahlen
Meiden, to avoid		mied	gemieden
Meilen, to milk		molk	gemolken
Messen, to measure	missest, mißt	maß	gemessen
Mögen, to like	ich mag, du magst, er mag	mochte	gemocht
Müssen, to be com- pelled	ich muß, du mußt, er muß	mußte	gemußt
Nehmen, to take	nimmst, nimmt	nahm	genommen
Nennen, to call		nannte	genannt
Pfeifen, to whistle		pfiß	gepiffen

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Pflegen, to foster		pflog	gepflogen
Breien, to praise		pries	gebrieen
Quellen, to spring forth	quillst, quillt	quoll	gequollen
Raten, to advise	rätest, rät	riet	geraten
Reiben, to rub		rieb	gerieben
Reißen, to tear		riß	gerissen
Reiten, to ride on horseback		ritt	geritten
Rennen, to run		rannte	gerannt
Riechen, to smell		roch	gerochen
Ringen, to wrestle		rang	gerungen
Rinnen, to flow		rann	geronnen
Rufen, to call		rief	gerufen
Salzen, to salt		salzte	gesalzen
Saufen, to drink (of animals)	sauffst, sauft	soff	gesoffen
Saugen, to suck		sog	gefogen
Schaffen, to create		schuf	geschaffen
Schallen, to sound		scholl	geschollen
Scheiden, to separate		schied	geschieden
Scheinen, to seem		schien	geschienen
Scheren, to shear		schor	geschoren
Schelten, to scold	schiltst, schilt	schalt	gescholten
Schieben, to shove		schob	geschoben
Schießen, to shoot		schoss	geschossen
Schinden, to flay		schund	geschunden
Schlafen, to sleep	schläfst, schläft	schlief	geschlafen
Schlagen, to beat	schlägst, schlägt	schlug	geschlagen
Schleichen, to sneak		schlich	geschlichen
Schleifen, to grind		schliff	geschliffen
Schleihen, to split		schliß	geschliffen
Schließen, to lock		schloß	geschloffen
Schlingen, to twine, to devour		schlang	geschlungen
Schmeißen, to throw		schmiß	geschmissen.
Schmelzen, to melt	schmilzt, schmilzt	schmolz	geschmolzen
Schnauben, to snort		schuob	geschnoben

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Schneiden, to cut		schnitt	geschnitten
Schrauben, to screw		schrub	geschraubt
Schreiben, to write		schrrieb	geschrieben
Schreien, to scream		schrrie	geschrieen
Schreiten, to stride		schrritt	geschritten
Schweigen, to be silent		schrwie	geschwiegen
Schwellen, to swell	schrwollst, schrwillt	schrwoll	geschwollen
Schwimmen, to swim		schrwamm	geschwommen
Schwinden, to vanish		schrwand	geschwunden
Schwingen, to swing		schrwang	geschwungen
Schwören, to swear		schrwor	geschworen
Sehen, to see	siehst, sieht	sah	gesehen
Senden, to send		sandte	gesandt
Sieden, to boil		sott	gekott
Singen, to sing		sang	gesungen
Sinken, to sink		sank	gesunken
Sinnen, to meditate		sann	gesonnen
Sitzen, to sit		sas	gesehen
Sollen	ich soll (I am to), du sollst, er soll	sollte	gesollt
Speien, to spit		sprae	gespieen
Spinnen, to spin		sprann	gesponnen
Speechen, to speak	sprichtst, spricht	sprach	gesprochen
Sprießen, to sprout		sproß	gesprossen
Springen, to leap		sprang	gesprungen
Stechen, to sting	stichst, sticht	stach	gestochen
Stehen, to stand		stand	gestanden
Stehlen, to steal	stiehst, stiehlt	stahl	gestohlen
Steigen, to mount		stieg	gestiegen
Sterben, to die	stirbst, stirbt	starb	gestorben
Stieben, to scatter		stob	gestoben
Stinken, to stink		stank	gestunken
Stoßen, to push	stößest, stößt	stieß	gestoßen
Streichen, to stroke, cancel		strich	gestrichen
Streiten, to quarrel		stritt	gestritten

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Thun, to do		that	gethan
Tragen, to carry	trägst, trägt	trug	getragen
Treffen, to hit, meet	triffst, trifft	traf	getroffen
Treiben, to drive		trieb	getrieben
Treten, to tread	trittst, tritt	trat	getreten
Triesen, to drip		troff	getroffen
Trinken, to drink		trank	getrunken
Trügen, to deceive		trog	getrogen
Verbergen, to hide	verbirgst, ver- birgt	verbarg	verborgen
Verbieten, to forbid		verbot	verbotten
Verderben, to spoil	verdirbst, ver- dirbt	verdarb	verdorben
Verdrießen, to vex		verdroß	verdroffen
Vergeffen, to forget	vergissest, ver- gissest	vergaß	vergeffen
Verlieren, to lose		verlor	verloren
Verschwinden, to dis- appear		verschwand	verschwun- den
Verzeihen, to pardon		verzieh	verziehen
Wachsen, to grow	wächstest, wächst	wuchs	gewachsen
Wägen, to weigh		wog	gewogen
Waschen, to wash	wäschest, wäscht	wusch	gewaschen
Weben, to weave		wob	gewoben
Weichen, to yield		wich	gewichen
Weisen, to show		wies	gewiesen
Wenden, to turn		wandte	gewandt
Werben, to sue	wirbst, wirbt	warb	geworben
Werfen, to throw	wirfst, wirft	warf	geworfen
Wiegen, to weigh		wog	gewogen
Winden, to wind		wand	gewunden
Wissen, to know	ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß	wußte	gewußt
Wollen, to be willing	ich will, du willst, er will	wollte	gewollt
Zeihen, to accuse		zieh	geziehen
Ziehen, to draw		zog	gezogen
Zwingen, to force		zwang	gezwungen

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